

INFORMATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS
INTO THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.



PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY
BY J. C. KATHMAN,
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

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AN ACT

TO ORGANIZE A BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, TO PRESCRIBE THE DUTIES THEREOF, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SAME.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That a Bureau of Immigration shall be, and is hereby established in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of encouraging, immigration to the State of Louisiana, by diffusing information abroad, and protecting and assisting such immigrants as may settle therein.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Bureau established by the first section of this act, shall be under the charge of a citizen of the State of Louisiana, who shall be entitled Chief of the Bureau.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the chief of said Bureau of Immigration shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of two years, whose salary shall be thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, on his own warrant on the State Treasurer, approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That it shall be the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Immigration, to collect and have published, in English, French and German, and such other languages as he may think proper, statistical information setting forth the advantages of soil, climate and productions, which Louisiana presents to the enterprising immigrant; to publish and distribute abroad, in the aforementioned languages and such others as he may select, this act of the General Assembly, and all other acts thereof as may relate to the encouragement of immigration and the protection of the immigrant; to appoint agents of immigration in foreign countries, whose salaries shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars each per annum, and whose number shall not exceed five; to assist any and all immigrants from said countries who may desire to settle in Louisiana, by giving counsel and information, in making contracts for public means of transportation to bring to the port of New Orleans at the lowest rates of passage possible such immigrants as may elect to come to said port, and to make arrangements with steamboats, railroads and other public means of transportation to convey immigrants who may elect to settle in Louisiana to their place of destination in a comfortable manner and at the least expense possible; to use every effort to inform, advise and assist immigrants

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to Louisiana, in order to protect them against imposition or false information; to negotiate with any steamship company to place a line of two or more steamers between New Orleans and Bremen, and other foreign ports from which large numbers of persons emigrate to the United States; to visit and examine all vessels landing at the port of New Orleans which have immigrants on board, and to make a register of such immigrants, showing names, ages, places of birth, sex, profession, trade, destination—which register shall be filed in his office; to report to the Bureau of Immigration of the United States, at Washington City, all infractions of the Passage Acts of the United States; to make a report annually to the General Assembly of the State, of the number of immigrants who have arrived, with a tabular statement showing ages, places of birth, sex, trade, profession and destination of all immigrants who may have arrived during the year at the port of New Orleans, together with such information and recommendations as in his opinion may promote immigration to the State of Louisiana, together with a full statement of the expenses and operations of the Bureau: *Provided* nothing in this section shall be so construed as to make the State liable for the passage money of any immigrant coming into this State.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Chief of Bureau shall have power to appoint one or more clerks, as may be found necessary, not to exceed three, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to pay the salaries of the chief of the Bureau of Immigration, and expenses of said Bureau to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed]

J. B. ELAM,

Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.

[Signed]

ALBERT VOORHIES,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May 17, 1866.

[Signed]

J. MADISON WELLS,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

[Signed]

J. H. HARDY,

Secretary of State.

P R E F A C E.

THIS BUREAU has been organized by the State for the purpose of rendering assistance to immigrants in finding homes, lands, and employment of all kinds; with this view our circulars have been issued, soliciting private and public aid and information, and an extensive correspondence opened with all parts of the State and even with persons in adjoining States, and the Bureau is now in daily receipt of letters and verbal communications of the most responsible character. A vast mass of information has been thus accumulated, and the Chief of the Bureau is enabled to give every species of information which may even remotely pertain to his position. A few letters selected from the mass on file have been inserted in this pamphlet, simply to show the character of the different propositions made by reliable and responsible parties in various portions of the State. These are sufficient to show some of the terms and conditions upon which lands may be acquired, but they by no means exhibit all. Indeed, there are so many propositions on file with the Bureau that it may be said that immigrants can obtain lands of every quality, in any quantity, and on almost any terms that could be asked. Not only can information be given as to the purchase of lands, but as to where and how the best and cheapest may be had. But this Bureau is crowded with innumerable applications from this and other States, for agriculturists, horticulturists, vine dressers and wine makers, stock raisers, mechanics of every trade, and especially for females for general house work, such as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, etc. Good positions can be secured in perfectly healthy localities for as many immigrants as may choose to come, in any of the above employments, at good wages, by the month or by the year, or by several years. The wages for females average from ten to twenty dollars per month.

J. C. KATHMAN,

Chief of the Bureau.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 11, 1868.

J. C. KATHMAN,

Chief of the Bureau of Immigration, State of Louisiana:

Sir—I have carefully read the pamphlet compiled by you, setting forth the agricultural and other advantages of the State of Louisiana to immigrants, in seeking homes, lands and employment. I do not consider that anything therein said is exaggerated. A residence of forty years in the State, devoted to agricultural pursuits, enables me to testify from actual experience in this matter. Louisiana, in the productiveness of her soil and her geographical position, is far ahead of any of the States in America.

Trusting that your efforts to invite population to settle and cultivate her rich lands, may prove successful,

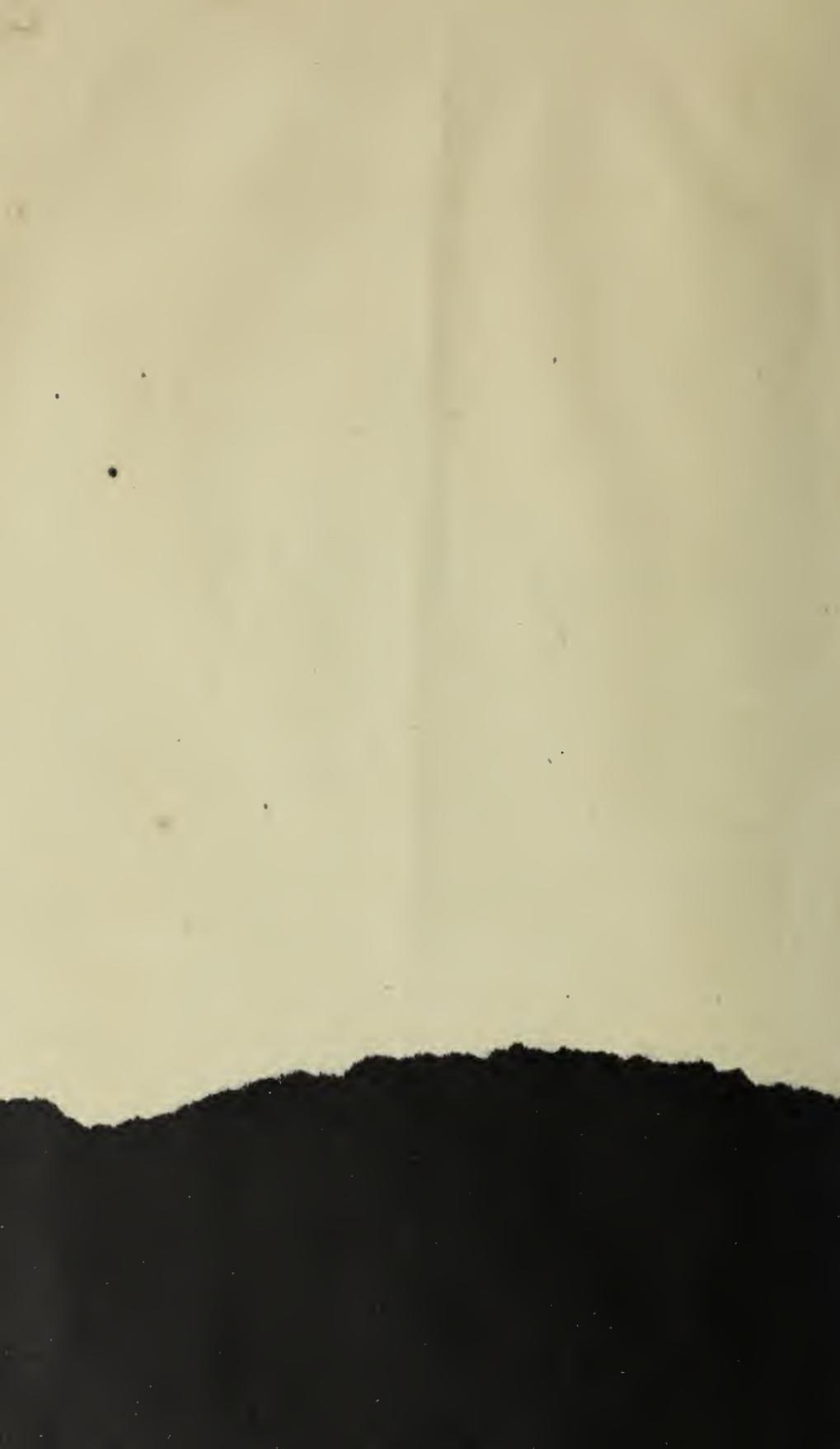
I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

JOSHUA BAKER,

Governor of Louisiana.



INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS INTO LOUISIANA.

One glancing at the map of the United States must have his eye and attention arrested by the gigantic river which, rising in the Rocky Mountains near the uppermost limit of the country and flowing southeasterly and south into the Gulf of Mexico, divides the United States into nearly two equal parts. This mighty stream, the Mississippi, flowing through twenty degrees of latitude from north to south, traversing in its course about four thousand five hundred miles, and, with its tributaries, navigable for steamboats nearly the whole year in all its extent, and the entire year in its lower parts, empties into the Gulf of Mexico in 29 degrees north latitude. For the last eight hundred miles on the right bank, and for three hundred and fifty on the left bank, it washes the soil of Louisiana.

Out of over thirty millions of acres of land which Louisiana contains, more than eight millions were formed by the deposits brought down by this, the largest river in the world, which deposits have been gathered by ten thousand minor streams from ten thousand different hills and plains of varied formation, and make a compost which surpasses any soil in the world in its natural fertility.

Soon after the discovery of the Mississippi, in 1663, by Marquette and Joliet, two French missionaries, the geographical position of Louisiana pointed it out as a most valuable acquisition for France. It was explored in 1682, by La Salle, and named Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV. Iberville was ordered in 1699 to make a settlement in the new territory. This settlement was made about two hundred miles above the mouth of the river, and in the limits of the present parish of Iberville. New Orleans was settled in 1717. The French retained possession until 1762, when the whole territory was ceded by France to Spain, and the Spanish held it until 1800, when they transferred it again to France. In 1803, only three years after France had recovered this magnificent empire, Napoleon, fearing that England would rob France of this territory, reluctantly sold it to the United States, for \$15,000,000.

In 1812 that portion of the territory now known as Louisiana, was made a State in the Federal Union. During the French domination in Louisiana, large numbers of Germans were invited into the territory, and several extensive settlements were made by them.

Louisiana, having been settled by the French, Spanish and Germans,

is more European than any State of the United States. Its laws, ordinances and judicial advertisements are required to be printed in English and French, and it is now proposed to add German also. Of the 357,456 white population of Louisiana in 1860, 81,029 were foreign born—that is, about one-fourth of the white population was composed of foreign immigrants. This proportion has largely increased since the war began, owing to various causes, and nearly four thousand emigrants, principally German, have located in Louisiana during the year 1867. It may now be safely estimated that more than one-fourth of the white population is foreign.

The total population of Louisiana, since owned and occupied by the United States, was in the several decades as follows:

Year	Population
1810	76,556
" 1820	" 153,407
" 1830	" 215,739
" 1840	" 352,411
" 1850	" 507,762
" 1855	" 587,774
" 1860	" 708,002

Of the 708,002, 357,456 were white, while 350,873 were colored; owing to the great mortality among the blacks during the war, the whites have largely gained on the blacks, and as the colored population cannot increase by foreign emigration, as the whites may do, the blacks will henceforth fall into a steadily diminishing minority.

The following table will show the proportion in which the principal States of Europe were represented in our foreign-born population in 1860:

Ireland.....	28,207	Spain.....	1,806
Germany.....	24,614	Scotland.....	1,051
France.....	14,938	Italy.....	1,134
England.....	3,989	West Indies.....	1,154

In 1850 the proportion was as follows:

Ireland.....	24,260	Great Britain.....	4,794
Germany.....	17,887	Spain.....	1,417
France	11,452		

It will be seen that the German element is gaining over the others, and especially within the last two years this increase has been more marked.

COMMERCIAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

If Louisiana were important to France, its geographical position makes it far more so to the United States. Containing within her borders the mouths of the Mississippi and its great outlets—the Atchafalaya, the Plaquemine, and the Lafourche—all the heavy freights from the vast and populous regions drained by the numerous tributaries of the great river are again passing for eight hundred miles through her borders, seeking the cheaper water transportation

in preference to transportation by railroad. The grain and provision trade of the Great West is steadily centering at New Orleans, and, with the improved and expanding facilities for cheap transportation, but a few years will elapse before New Orleans will become the largest provision market in the world. Lying as Louisiana does, so near the tropics, her ports are always open. No fogs or freezes ever prevent access to her harbors, as is the case too often with the ice-bound harbors of Boston, New York and other northern Atlantic ports. Previous to the war, New Orleans was the second commercial port in the United States, New York alone taking precedence over her. In spite of the devastation of the territory surrounding it, New Orleans is giving evidence that she will soon be not only the second, but the first, commercial city in the United States. It needs but the completion of the work of reconstruction, and the restoration of Louisiana to her full rights as one of the Federal States, to give an impetus to trade which will rapidly build up New Orleans. Notwithstanding the war, she has increased her population from 168,000 in 1860, to 260,000 at the present time. Texas is rapidly filling up with emigrants from abroad and all parts of the Union, but owing to the want of interior navigation and good harbors on her coast, the trade of Texas must centre at New Orleans, and when the State of Louisiana shall have carried out the extended system of railroads now in progress and soon to be completed, all the manufacturing for Texas and the adjacent States, and the countries south of us, will be done in Louisiana, and we shall from this time forward need the aid of skilled laborers, mechanics and artisans in every branch of industrial employment. Men will not go thousands of miles into the interior to manufacture articles which have to be carried to the ocean by long and expensive transportation overland by railroad or by uncertain water navigation, when they have better facilities for manufacturing the same articles on or in close proximity to the seaboard. The people of the South have neglected the cultivation of the mechanical and manufacturing arts, and as it will take a generation to educate them to such arts, we shall be compelled to depend upon foreign emigration to supply our wants in these respects. The entire coast line of Louisiana is one thousand two hundred and fifty-six miles, being greater than that of any other State in the Union except, perhaps, Florida, California and Texas. This measurement includes all the indentations of the shore line, but not the numerous out-lying islands attached to the State. These make an additional line of nine hundred and ninety-four miles, making, together, a total of two thousand two hundred and fifty miles of mainland and island sealine. In addition to the mouths of the Mississippi, the whole

coast is penetrated by excellent harbors for vessels of light draft, and the principal of these are in the mouths of the larger rivers and bayous, all of which extend, with good navigation, far into the interior of the State. Not only has Louisiana the great commercial advantages of a shoreline of such enormous extent, but she has within her borders more navigable streams and a greater extent of inland navigation than can be found in any other five States of the United States combined, and more than can be found in any other country of similar area upon the globe. The distinguished geographer and civil and hydraulic engineer, Mr. G. W. R. Bailey, who has published the best map of Louisiana, estimates the inland navigation of the State at more than twenty thousand miles. This vast navigation is fairly distributed throughout an area of forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine square miles, and gives Louisiana great advantages over any other country of the world in point of cheap and certain transportation at all seasons for her products. Railroads nor any other mode of conveyance can at all compare with water transportation for cheapness and the ease with which it may be conducted. There is scarcely any point in Louisiana that is twenty miles from navigation.

Wherever, therefore, the immigrant may locate in Louisiana, and whatever may be his occupation, he can always, in one or two days' time, push his products, goods, wares or manufactures by the cheapest mode of transportation, out to the Gulf and the markets of the world; and may supply himself with such articles as he may need, at first cost. The immigrant to the Northwestern States finds himself far in the interior, and can send out his handiwork and products to the seacoast only by a thousand miles or more of expensive railroad transportation, which consumes one-half or two-thirds of the proceeds of his labor and skill. It is most important to the farmer or manufacturer that he should be able to get his products to market quickly and at little cost, in order that he may realize nearly their full market value for himself.

THE LAWS OF LOUISIANA.

The emigrant landing in a foreign country where he expects to make his home, finds one of his greatest embarrassments to be his want of familiarity with the new system of laws by which he is surrounded, and by which all his actions and rights, his person and his property, are governed. Louisiana offers to the emigrant from the continent of Europe peculiar advantages in this respect, as she is the only State in the Union where the law of continental Europe, that is, the civil law, prevails. Acquiring her system of laws from

the Civil Codes of France and Spain, she has adopted the liberal and equitable spirit of the Roman law in civil affairs, and the free and just system of the common law of England, in criminal matters.

The rights of property, the modes of acquisition, the laws of leases, liens, servitudes, privileges, prescriptions, marriage, successions and inheritance, are the same that the emigrant from Central or Southern Europe was taught in his own fatherland. No other State in the Union offers the emigrant such advantages in this respect as Louisiana. In all the other States they have the common law of England, modified by local changes to suit special circumstances, and each State differs from the others in many respects in its laws. The consequence is that except in Louisiana, the emigrant to the United States finds it difficult to familiarize himself with the laws, and is often subjected to ruinous losses. The civil law, as in Louisiana, requires the vendor to warrant what he sells, while the common law of the other States is the reverse, and requires the purchaser to look to it that what he buys is sound. The laws of Louisiana have always been more liberal than those of any other State in the Union. We have had no sumptuary laws, no Sunday laws, no Maine liquor laws, no laws against hunting or fishing. The theatres, the ball rooms, the beer gardens, the coffeehouses, the billiard saloons and the churches of every sect, are all open and are allowed equal privileges on Sundays. During all the time that slavery existed in Louisiana, the slave had ready means and was provided by laws with every facility for obtaining his freedom, and when free, he was allowed not only to be a suitor in court and a witness for or against a white man, but was allowed every right of a citizen except voting, sitting on jury and holding office. Many were very wealthy.

This enlightened and liberal spirit of our laws has always sprung from the tolerant and generous character of our people. There is no prejudice against caste, and no antipathy to foreigners or strangers; for having the representatives of so many trades and states and nationalities among us, all join in welcoming the honest and worthy immigrant, let him belong to what calling or country he may. This liberal sentiment of our people has impressed itself upon all the institutions of the State, and hence there are in Louisiana more charitable and benevolent institutions supported at public expense than can be found in any other part of the world in proportion to the population. Among these are the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, capable of accommodating two thousand patients. Two Insane Asylums, the Asylum where the deaf, dumb and blind are

educated and cared for, besides innumerable Orphan Asylums, Widows' Houses and Charitable Associations. Notwithstanding the number of charitable institutions and the liberality with which they have always been maintained and new ones established as need required, yet the actual paupers who are supported at public expense are fewer than perhaps in any other community in the world, as in eighteen hundred and sixty out of a population of seven hundred and eight thousand and two, there were only one hundred and fifty-seven native and thirty-seven foreign paupers. Indeed it has always been so easy to obtain steady and profitable employment in this State that there has been no occasion or excuse for pauperism, as wages have been and are higher in Louisiana than in any other State except Oregon. The laws exempting property from seizure and sale for debt are as liberal in Louisiana as in any other State, as will be seen by the following list of property which is secured by law to the debtor against all executions sued out by any creditor, so that neither the debtor who owns property nor his family can be deprived of a home and the means of support, by improvidence or misfortune:

AN ACT to exempt from seizure and sale a Homestead and other property.

*SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That in addition to the property and effects now exempt from seizure and sale under execution, one hundred and sixty acres of ground and the buildings and improvements, occupied as the residence and *bona fide* owned by the debtor, having a family, or mother or father, or person or persons, dependent on him for support; also, one work horse, one wagon or cart, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, twenty-five head of hogs, or one thousand fitch of bacon or equivalent in pork; and if a farmer, the necessary corn and fodder for the current year, *Provided*, That the property herein declared to be exempt from seizure and sale does not exceed in value two thousand dollars, and in case of excess, any sale thereof under execution shall be taken from the lot of ground and buildings herein mentioned, and not from the other property herein mentioned as being exempt from seizure and sale; *And provided further*, That no debtor shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this section, whose wife shall own in her own right and be in the actual enjoyment of property worth more than one thousand dollars.*

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That no property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or assessments levied pursuant to law, nor for debt contracted for the

purchase price of said property, nor for money due for rents bearing a privilege upon said property under existing laws—Act of December 22, 1865—Nor can the “sheriff seize the linen and clothes belonging to the debtor and his family, nor his bed, nor his arms and military accoutrements, nor the tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of his trade or profession by which he gains a living.” And the courts give this the widest construction in favor of the debtor. Unnaturalized foreigners have always been allowed under our laws the right to acquire, hold, enjoy and transfer real estate during life, and with no more restrictions than were imposed on native citizens. But few States in the Union have such laws.

HEALTH, CLIMATE, AND LONGEVITY.

Louisiana lies between the thirty-third and twenty-ninth degrees of north latitude, and owing to its semi-peninsular projection into the warm waters of the Gulf, and to the vast area covered by the innumerable bayous, rivers, streams and lakes within her limits, the climate is much softer than in corresponding latitudes in the interior of the country, or even in that portion of Texas which lies further south.

The balmy breezes of the Gulf moderate the heat of summer, and the lakes and river system of the interior, which cool slowly, radiate sufficient heat to temper the air during the few cool days of winter. As a consequence, we have never the high degrees of heat which occur in Boston, New York, and the whole North and West.

The thermometer at New Orleans never rises above $96\frac{1}{2}$ degrees Farhenheit, and seldom falls below freezing point. The cold usually comes in blasts and gusts, which pass off quickly, lasting but two or three days. Snow occurs not oftener than once in twelve years. The heat of the North is far more intense; while it lasts, the thermometer frequently ranges above 100 degrees, and sun-stroke or *coup de soleil* is far more common all over the North than here. During the summer of 1866 there were in New York city two hundred and sixty cases of sunstroke, while in all of Louisiana there were only eighteen cases. Outside of New Orleans the health of the State is beyond all comparison better than that of any other State in the Union. New Orleans, and the smaller towns and cities around it, contain about one-half of the total population of the State.

New Orleans has been visited by the yellow fever during the past summer for the first time in nine years. Owing to the large number of unacclimated persons, the disease was unusually active having, it is estimated, attacked over sixty thousand persons in the city. Of these, three thousand and ninety-six died, being about five per cent.

This shows how very manageable the disease was; and the deaths were increased by the destitution of many and want of attention. The experience of the war, during which a strict quarantine was kept up, demonstrates that the yellow fever may be kept out of New Orleans, and hereafter it will be done.

Beyond an occasional visitation from yellow fever, New Orleans is the healthiest city on the continent. In the statistics of mortality that city is charged with a very large number of deaths which occur among exhausted invalids from all parts of the United States, who seek the soft and genial climate in order to regain their health, or, at least, to prolong their lives beneath the Southern skies. She has many advantages for invalids which cannot be found elsewhere on the continent, and vast numbers resort here.

With the actual resident population the proportion of deaths is very small. We are almost entirely free from those terrible diseases which originate in cold climates—such as consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, and many others so prevalent at the North and Northwest. And we have but few of those fatal fevers so common further North—such as typhus, typhoid, congestive, and intermittent. The fevers here are usually light and yield readily to simple remedies. It is seldom necessary in the country to call in a physician in their treatment. The State is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Though New Orleans has in the last seven years nearly doubled her population, and over four years of civil war ensued in that time; and the effects of such wars are very fatal to the aged, yet the mortuary reports of the Board of Health for 1866-67 show that about one person a month, or twelve to fourteen a year, die over a hundred years of age ; and twenty-five to thirty a year between eighty and ninety. As persons of such great age rarely migrate, it is probable that these persons belonged to the old population before the war. In the country the longevity is still greater, and in single neighborhoods, not including villages, six or eight individuals may be pointed out as more than one hundred years of age. In many neighborhoods physicians are unknown. The large families of healthy children everywhere to be seen, and the handsome and robust appearance of the people in the rural regions attest the healthfulness of the State ; and the remarkable vigor, endurance, and courage exhibited by the Louisiana soldiers, on both sides, during the recent civil war, showed the hardy constitutions of the persons raised in this State.

STOCK RAISING.

This State, under French, Spanish and American rule, has always

been famous as a superior stock country. The rich and perpetual grasses on the prairies in the western part of the State furnish the best pasturage in America, and the business of cattle raising is carried on upon a larger scale there than in any other part of the United States. Single vacheries branded every year, previous to the war, over five thousand head of calves. Many large herds of cattle are driven from Texas and wintered in these ever verdant pastures for the New Orleans market. Cattle for beef may be bought upon these prairies and in Texas at from ten to fifteen dollars a head, and when thoroughly fattened bring, in New Orleans, fifty to sixty dollars. The ease with which hay, grain, turnips, carrots, and, above all, sweet potatoes, may be raised, makes the business of fattening cattle for market one of the most profitable employments.

Horse raising has always been profitable here. The principal breed of horses, known as the Creole pony, is a descendant of the famous Spanish barbs, and is capable of undergoing the most wonderful fatigue. They gallop forty, fifty, and even sixty miles in a few hours, and with as little fatigue as would be incurred by an ordinary horse in a ten mile drive.

Other breeds of horses and mules are raised here, with more ease than in the Middle States or the North. Some of the finest racers, as Lecompte, were bred in Louisiana.

Goats and sheep increase with astonishing rapidity here, owing to the mildness of the climate and the variety and perpetual verdure of our grasses. The mutton of Louisiana is pronounced by epicures as equal to the best British mutton. Sheep are subject to few diseases here, as most of their maladies come from cold. The best and finest wool ever grown in America was raised in Mississippi, one of the States adjoining Louisiana.

This State is peculiarly adapted to the raising of swine, and this business is now attracting much attention. Heretofore the great mass of our people and planters were dependent on the Northwest for pork.

FORESTS AND THE LUMBER TRADE.

All the upland and alluvial region, comprising three-fourths of the State, is covered with the finest forests in the United States, and as the State is cut up in every direction by navigable waters, the forests of pine, cypress, live oak, white oak, post oak, gum, ash, and other valuable timber trees, furnish employment to hundreds of mills and thousands of workmen in getting out lumber for home and foreign trade; and the business is rapidly increasing, and will furnish lucrative employment to thousands of emigrants. The fol-

lowing list of native trees will show the variety and value of the forests here:

Live Oak,	Short Leafed Pine,	Sugar Maple,
White Oak,	Loblolly Pine,	Silver Maple,
Post Oak,	Red Cypress,	Swamp Maple,
Red Oak,	White Cypress,	Alder, two species,
Black Oak,	Black Gum,	Box Elder,
Scarlet Oak,	Sweet Gum,	Box Wood,
Brown Oak,	Tupelo Gum,	Sycamore,
Turkey Oak,	Red Willow,	Red Haw,
Bear Oak,	White Willow,	May Haw,
Swamp Oak,	Black Willow,	Apple Haw,
Water Oak,	Shell Bark Hickory,	Sugar Haw,
Willow Oak,	Black Hickory,	Parsley Leafed Haw,
Chincapin Oak,	Pig Nut Hickory,	Bird Haw,
Overcup Oak,	Water Hickory,	Black Haw,
Spanish Oak,	Pecan, six varieties,	Red Sassafras (Gombo),
Myrtle Oak,	Black Walnut,	White Sassafras,
Dentata Oak,	Cotton Wood,	Red Bay,
Black Jack Oak,	Balm of Gilead,	Sweet Bay,
Yellow Pine,	Yellow Poplar,	Magnolia Grandiflora,
Pitch Pine,	Beech,	Magnolia Glanca,
Wild China,	Papaw,	Wild Coffee,
Water Elm,	Buckthorn,	Crab Apple, two varie-
Red Elm,	Prickly Ash, two va-	ties,
Slippery Elm,	ieties,	Persimmon, two spe-
Linn, or Bass,	Sumach Ash, two va-	cies,
Catalpa,	ties,	Wild Sloe,
Wild Peach,	Water Birch,	Hackberry,
Red Ash,	White Mulberry,	Yellow Wood,
White Ash,	Red Mulberry,	Sorrel Tree,
Water Ash,	Wild Cherry,	Iron Wood,
Green Ash,	Wild Plum,	Yaupon,
Honey Locust, three varieties,	Dogwood, two species	Wax Myrtle,
Black Locust,	Redbud,	Hornbeam,
Acacia Locust.	Holly,	Buckeye.
	Barberry.	

LAKES, RIVERS AND BAYOUS.

The Mississippi river proper rises and terminates in regions of innumerable lakes. Louisiana has fully one thousand lakes large and small within its borders. Some of these are of great size, as

Pontchartrain, Maurepas and Borgne, which lie north and east of New Orleans, and Calcasieu, Sabine and Grand lakes to the west.

The principal lakes are

Pontchartrain,	Catahoula,	Salvador,
Maurepas,	Turkey Creek,	Caddo,
Borgne,	Mermenau,	Lake St. Joseph,
Grand,	Providence,	Pearl,
Chicot,	Ronde,	Bodeau,
Natchez,	Verret,	Lake Tasse,
Sabine,	Des Allemands,	Lake Fausse Pointe,
Calcasieu,	Bisteneau,	Lake Simmonette,
Lake Arthur,	Black,	Lake Plauche,
Lake Charles,	Soda.	Spanish Lake.
Palourde.		

Many of these lakes are clear and beautiful, and all are alive with the finest fish. Lake Tasse and perhaps some others have, over a large portion of them, a floating sod or prairie, a foot or more in thickness, which is sufficiently buoyant to bear the weight of whole herds of cattle, and yet upon cutting a hole through the turf, the water is found beneath, and fish are caught through the holes. Some of these lakes are inclosed by hills covered with oaks and pines; others are in high open prairie without a tree, while many are in the alluvial region, and are bordered by dense forests of live oak and cypress, from which depend a drapery of long gray moss, giving a peculiar picturesqueness to the scene. Many of the lakes are navigable and connect with the extensive system of inland water communication to be found in Louisiana. The rivers and bayous of Louisiana are far more numerous than in any other portion of America. It is estimated that there are more than twenty thousand miles of navigable water in the State, in addition to the extensive coast navigation.

The whole State, but more especially ⁱⁿ the alluvial regions and broad marshes around the coast, exhibits a vast and intricate system of lakes, rivers, bayous and deep natural canals which, particularly in the lower portions of the State, so frequently communicate with or intersect each other, that boats may pass through the State in almost any direction. These navigable waters afford the most wonderful facilities for transportation. The extensive marsh bordering the whole coast has an independent system of bayous and streams, which take their rise in the marsh, and form a complete cobweb of broad canals, deep enough to float an ironclad. Many of these marsh bayous are nameless as yet, and though few of them

are more than forty miles in length, they are so numerous as to make up a large aggregate in the sum of navigable streams.

The principal streams are as follows:

NAMES OF RIVERS AND BAYOUS.

Mississippi,	Grand River,	Comite River,
Red River,	Belle River,	Blind River,
Atchafalaya,	Old River,	Tickfaw River,
Ouachita,	Cane River,	Tangipahoa River,
Black,	Sabine River,	Notalbany River,
Tensas,	Calcasieu River,	Tchefuncta River,
Little River,	Mermentau River,	Bogue Chitto River,
False River,	Vermillion River,	Pearl River,
Black Lake River,	Dugdemona River,	East Pearl,
Darbonne,	Dorchite River,	West Pearl,
Iberville,	Amite River,	Sorrel Bayou,
Wanska Bayou,	Bayou De Glaise,	Bayou Loggy,
Pigeon Bayou,	Bayou Rouge,	Bayou Couchatta Chute,
Gross Tête Bayou,	Bayou Alabama,	Bayou Pierre,
Maringonna Bayou,	Bayou Choctaw,	Bayou Lone,
Terrebonne Bayou,	Bayou Bartholomew,	Bayou Teche,
Grand Caillou Bayou,	Bayou Macon,	Bayou Bœuf, lower,
Petit Caillou Bayou,	Bayou Bœuf, upper,	Bayou Black,
De Large Bayou,	Bayou Bœuf, middle,	Bayou Penchant,
Barataria Bayou,	Bayou Crocodile, lower	Bayou Lafourche,
Des Allemande Bayou.	Bayou Cortableau.	Bayou Plaquemine.

The Mississippi is, of course, the largest of these rivers; it flows along the eastern line of Louisiana, and forms the boundary between it and the State of Mississippi for four hundred and fifty miles, when it enters the State of Louisiana, passing wholly within the borders of the State for three hundred and fifty miles more, thus giving eight hundred miles of navigation in this State. Next in importance is Red river, which enters the State at its northwest corner and flows for more than six hundred miles in Louisiana. Then come the Atchafalaya and the Ouachita, flowing, almost as one stream, nearly centrally through the State, from north to south, for seven hundred miles. The Sabine forms the western boundary, and is navigable some six hundred miles. The Pearl river forms the eastern boundary, and is navigable to Jackson, in Mississippi. There are twenty more rivers and bayous, which flow by independent mouths into the Gulf, each navigable far into the interior for steamers and sailing vessels, and each having its own affluents and tributaries, most of which are navigable also. The map of the world will be

searched in vain to find any other country that can give the emigrant seeking a home such a combination of advantages as can be secured here. With its vast and varied forests, with a soil superior in retentive fertility to any in the world; with a climate so genial and equal in its seasons that every product of the temperate, and nearly every product of the torrid zone may be raised with ease in the open air, and remarkable for its salubrity and the great longevity of its inhabitants; with the cheapest transportation at every man's door, to bear his products and manufactures to the best market of the world; protected by free, liberal, and just laws, under a powerful government, and in the midst of the highest civilization, with all its progressive machinery and appliances for material, moral, social and educational advancement. Louisiana offers to the settler unsurpassed facilities for rapidly becoming prosperous and comparatively independent.

RAILROADS.

As Louisiana has no mountains, and the greater part is level or only slightly rolling, the face of the country presents the finest field for building cheap railroads; but owing to the magnificent system of water communication which traverses every portion of the State, the want of railroads has not been so great here as in other interior States. We had, however, made much progress in railroad making in the last few years previous to the war, and now not only has the destruction of the tracks, depots, rolling stock, etc., during the war, been repaired, but the old roads are preparing for extension and new connections, and new companies have organized and most important lines of great length are being put under contract. The following are the roads in actual operation:

	Length Miles.
New Orleans, Milneburg and Pontchartrain.....	6
New Orleans and Carrollton.....	8
Baton Rouge and Grosse Tête.....	17
Clinton and Port Hudson	22
West Feliciana	26
Mexican Gulf	27
Vicksburg and Shreveport.....	54
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.....	80
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.....	206

In addition to these are the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga; New Iberia and Orange; Central Stem Pacific; New Orleans and Mazatlan—all of which are projected, and upon some of which the work has been commenced. These roads will all be built, as they are all necessities at the present time.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The State of Louisiana contains upland, alluvial, prairie, and marsh. About one-half is level or rolling upland, with here and there hills, never over two hundred and fifty feet in height; one-fourth is alluvium deposited by the Mississippi, the Red and Ouachita rivers and their offshoots; one-eighth is prairie, and one-eighth seamarsh. Nearly every variety of soil may be found in these several divisions. The uplands have a sandy soil, and are covered principally with pine, but intermixed with a great variety of other timber. In this region the lands are cheap, and afford the finest localities for villages and manufacturing establishments of all kinds. Here is fine water-power, with clear, beautiful springs and streams. Much of this region is government land, and will soon be brought within the provisions of the homestead act. The soil, though naturally fertile, requires care and manure to keep up its productiveness. Much of the alluvial portion of the State is at present liable to overflow from the annual floods of the Mississippi, but measures are in progress to rebuild the levees and protect these, the most valuable lands in the world. Here are the great sugar and cotton plantations, but the soil is so rich and the climate so genial that every product may be grown on them. The prairies are gently rolling, or perfectly level, and the soil is nearly as rich as the alluvial soil, sometimes dark organic mold, and in other places largely mixed with sand. The marshes, though easy of reclamation, and possessing an inexhaustible vegetable mold, have seldom been brought into cultivation, but are now attracting much attention as rice lands. No lands could be more productive. In all the alluvial, prairie and marsh lands, the sugar cane grows with great vigor, and near the seacoast frequently flowers and seeds, as it has done the past season. It has been pushed into the northern parishes and succeeds well.

Louisiana, before the war, produced four hundred and sixty thousand hogsheads of sugar, and the business is again rapidly reviving. Cotton grows all over the State, and was formerly the chief staple. Tobacco of the finest varieties and bringing the highest market price, grows in every portion of the State and on every kind of soil. Natchitoches snuff and perique tobacco are famous. Indian corn or maize has heretofore been the chief grain crop, and furnished the principal item of food for men and stock. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, have all been raised, and are found to do far better than in the more northern States, ripening earlier, yielding more to the acre, and producing a better and heavier grain. Several of the native grasses make an excellent hay, but nearly all of the cultivated

varieties have been used and yield largely, such as millet, timothy, herds grass, clover, and others. The pastures are always green with a great variety of grasses, such as white clover, Bermuda, smut-grass, crabgrass, carpetgrass, etc. An endless list of garden vegetables might be made out. No failures are known to have occurred in the effort to acclimate any variety here. All the most delicate vegetables are produced here in the open air, and the garden is kept up every month in the year and furnishes much of the food for every family. Twenty or thirty varieties of the pea and bean are cultivated and yield immense crops. All the root crops—turnips, parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, garlic, leeks, ground artichokes, kohlrabbi, peanuts or pinders, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, with melons, pumpkins, kershaws, and squashes—are constantly raised and give almost incredible returns to the farmer. Rice is one of the principal crops, and may be raised on every acre in the State, with or without overflow. It is one of the best forage crops that can be raised. Hemp, flax, okra, and a new plant, the ramie, are raised and flourish well as textile crops. Many oil plants are grown, including the olive and palma christi or castor plant, which is indigenous, and a native wax plant—the wax myrtle—is found in great abundance, from which a hand may gather from six to ten pounds of wax a day. The wax makes beautiful candles, equal to sperm. Indeed, there is scarcely a conceivable product of any commercial value that may not be grown in Louisiana, the soil is of such exhaustless fertility and the seasons are long enough to mature any crop.

GRAPES AND WINE.

Every portion of the State, from the pine hills to the seashore, is well adapted to the vine. There are some ten or twelve indigenous varieties of grapes, all of which have been tested as wine grapes, and some were proved to be excellent, and one having been carried from Red river to France has proved one of the best claret grapes now cultivated in Europe. The whole Northern portion of the State is a vast natural vineyard. The wild vines frequently cover the ground for miles, and to the number sometimes of two hundred to the acre. This is in the high, sandy uplands, while in the low, alluvial lands other varieties climb the tallest trees and festoon the forest. The stems of some of these varieties often measure six to eight inches in diameter. Nature has indicated to man that the vine here should be one of the chief objects of attention. Many vineyards exist where all the cultivated varieties are grown, and these show that the soil and climate are admirably adapted to wine

making. The scuppernong has yielded fifteen hundred gallons to the acre. Even down on the Gulf coast failures do not occur once in twenty years with prudent cultivation.

FRUITS AND PLANTS.

As the climate of this State is soft, regular, and open, and as there is nearly every variety of soil to be found here, few countries of the world can surpass it in the richness and variety of her fruits. With the exception of a few strictly tropical plants, every kind known to the horticulturist and pomologist is found here in unusual perfection and lusciousness. Grapes, muscadines, currants, gooseberries, whortleberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, bear berries, white mulberries, red mulberries, raccoon berries, Spanish berries, turkey berries, elder berries, rattan berries, winter berries, cranberries, maypops, love apples, mayapples, ground apples, crabapples, black haws, seven varieties of cratoegas, among them the beautiful and delicious mayhaw, persimmons, papaws, walnuts, hickory nuts, pig nuts, pecans, chinquepins, water chinquepins, or ninocks, wild gherkins, sloes, several varieties of wild plums, and many edible herbs, roots and acorns are indigenous to the soil and are found in great profusion, as everything grows so luxuriantly under these favoring skies. The tall and feathery date-palm flourishes in and around New Orleans and bears perfect fruit. The olive may be seen here and there, and has been cultivated for its oil with success ; it fruits well. The pineapple has been raised in the open air, while the most luscious bananas are now to be found around every dwelling. In the lower part of the State the jujube, the almond, the guava, and the pomegranate are produced in many gardens and may be raised all over the State. Lemons, citrons, and oranges grow in the warmer parishes. Indeed, oranges are cultivated in nearly one-half of Louisiana, and are far superior in flavor, size, and appearance to the West India oranges. No crop pays so well as the orange crop, and as we have all the States North and West of us as a market, the culture is extending very rapidly. The orange bears in from five to seven years from the seed, and when full grown will average one thousand oranges to the tree. Single trees have been known to bear from three thousand five hundred to five thousand oranges in one crop. The old French population have long been accustomed to raise all the best varieties of French pears, and our markets are now supplied every year with pears of unsurpassed flavor and excellence. Apples, until a few years back, have not been much cultivated ; now, however, our seedlings are being planted all over the State, and nearly every variety

succeeds. Summer and winter apples are becoming as common here as in the more northern regions. Quinces are in every yard. But Louisiana may challenge the world in peaches. Surely no country of the world can produce finer. They rarely fail here, and usually yield enormous crops. Native peaches all seem to have a rich, luscious, melting juiciness which is peculiar to this latitude. The sun and the fertile soil bring out all the saccharine properties of the fruit. The dewberries and the blackberries attain a size and sweetness here which cannot be found north of this. Strawberries may be raised all the year round. Many of our citizens are now, in the last days of December, 1867, eating fresh strawberries ripened in the open air in their own gardens. Fruit raising is one of the most lucrative employments to which the immigrant could turn. A few acres well attended to in fruits would suffice not only to make a competency, but even a fortune.

MINERALS.

Lignite, lead, iron, salt, lime, soda, gypsum, copperas, marl, petroleum and marble are found in this State. Iron is found in great abundance, and convenient of access; in many parts of the northern portion it is found near limestone, and in the midst of the heaviest forests of oak and pine for charcoal, while vast beds of the best lignite underlie a great portion of the State. By the Siemens and other improved processes lignite is found to do as well as any other coal in smelting iron and making steel. These iron fields are destined to give employment to tens of thousands. Dark marble of excellent quality is found in St. Landry. Salt and sulphur springs, soda springs, and chalybeate springs abound. Asphalt is found in the upper and petroleum in the lower portion of the State, and it is now conjectured that a vast deposit of petroleum underlies the mouth of the Mississippi, causing the mud lumps which obstruct the bar.

The salines of North Louisiana are very numerous, and yield a beautiful salt.

One of the greatest natural curiosities in America occurs in the low sea coast of Louisiana, in the parish of St. Mary. An *island*, as it is called, rises up out of the ~~water~~ to the height of one hundred and eighty-five feet. We quote from a recent visitor:

"The salt company has lately been prospecting with reference to the extent of the salt mine of the island. By boring they have proved that the bed is half a mile square, and it may extend a mile or more. They have gone thirty-eight feet into the solid salt, and find no signs of the bottom of the stratum. It doubtless extends down hundreds of feet below the level of the gulf. The surface

of the salt is about on a level with the tide water, and forms a level plane, with a few slight inequalities on the surface. The earth covers the salt from eleven to twenty-five or thirty feet; and if the mine extends under the hills, they may find it covered in places a hundred feet or more in depth.

"On the surface of the salt they find a soil like that of the surrounding marshes, and above this, sedge grass or marsh grass, in a good state of preservation. Above this the soil appears to be the washings of the hillsides above, covering the mine to the depth of from eleven to twenty-five or thirty feet.

THE PIT.

"We went down into the pit which the miners have been working lately. They have penetrated the salt but ten or twelve feet, and the diameter of the pit is not more than fifteen or twenty feet. In one of the old pits they worked into the salt thirty-eight feet. The salt walls all around look as if made of glass, and we stood upon a foundation of the same solid material. It is not improbable that this ledge of salt extends a mile or more in depth, and long distances on all sides."

It is now ascertained that the salt extends over an area of four hundred acres, and has been bored forty-eight feet without passing through it. The salt is the purest that has ever been discovered, having but a fraction more than one per cent. of foreign matter.

STATE DEBT.

This State has always been remarkable for the fidelity of its engagements and its excellent credit at home and abroad. Her banking system was the best in the United States, and her currency was national previous to the war.

The Southern States including Louisiana, have only those debts due before the war and the few contracted since; while all of the Northern and Northwestern States are burdened with enormous war debts, which, in addition to the United States taxation, require the heaviest taxes to be imposed on their inhabitants. Louisiana has a total indebtedness of \$6,818,151 principal and interest, calculated to the 1st of January, 1868, and this is in greenbacks. The total value of her property according to the census of 1860, was \$630,944,570. This was the assessed value, which is always below the true value. This valuation is somewhat reduced by the effects of the war, but while the value of country property has largely decreased, the property in towns, and particularly in New Orleans and its environs, has more than doubled in value, so that the present estimate will not fall much short of \$500,000,000. The revenues of the State

during 1866 were \$3,692,731 76, and the expenditures \$1,674,755 31. It will be seen, therefore, how easy it is for Louisiana to pay off her entire indebtedness by ordinary revenues; but she has in addition nearly 5,000,000 acres of land. The emigrant should be careful to avoid heavy taxation, and there is no comparison between the taxation in Louisiana and that of any State in the Northwest; our taxes are far lighter.

LOUISIANA AS COMPARED WITH THE NORTHWEST.

Heretofore there have been serious objections to Louisiana as a home for emigrants, as compared with the Northwest. Chiefest of these was the institution of slavery. In 1860, just previous to the war between the North and South, there were in Louisiana about 331,726 slaves, held and owned by 20,670 masters. By far the greater number of these slaves were employed solely in agricultural pursuits, yet a very large proportion of them were taught and employed in the mechanic arts. Nearly all the building in the towns and cities, and with rare exceptions all the building upon the plantations, was done by slave mechanics, for the benefit of their masters. There were slave engineers, blacksmiths, sugarmakers, tanners, shoemakers, brickmasons, plasterers, and distillers. Few white mechanics could compete with the wealthy owners of these slave mechanics, and the consequence was that but few of the former class came to Louisiana and the other Southern States. Though there were more than twenty thousand slave owners in the State, there were not twelve thousand land owners, as the more numerous class of slave owners were settled in towns, villages and cities, and held one or more slaves simply as domestic servants or mechanics. Out of 30,240,000 acres of land in Louisiana, these land owners held 19,650,000, or two-thirds of all the lands in the State, in tracts varying from ten acres to fifty thousand acres, and there was an enormous aggregation of slaves and lands in the hands of a few persons. The large slave owners always sought out the richest and best lands in the State, and bought immense areas, which they seldom sold. The emigrant was forced into the poorer regions or altogether out of the State. The planters were compelled to restrict their agriculture to long crops of staple products, such as sugar or cotton, which alone could give continuous, unremitting and profitable employment to their slaves throughout the whole year, and other crops were neglected. With the abolition of slavery, all this has passed away, and now but few negro mechanics are to be seen, and they cannot compete with the better educated and more thrifty white mechanic. A consequence of slavery was the gradual absorption by the large

slave owners of all the best lands, and their refusal to sell was another objection to Louisiana. There is no longer any motive to hold large bodies of idle lands, for without labor they are worse than worthless; the tax upon such possessions is rapidly impoverishing their owners. The failure of the cotton crop under freed labor is another powerful motive to sell. The policy of every one now is to hold no more land than he is able to cultivate, hence all the large bodies of land in the State are in the market, in lots and prices to suit purchasers. The richest and most fruitful lands in the world, and convenient to all the markets of the earth, may now be had at less than one-tenth of their value in 1860. Highly improved plantations of two thousand to four thousand acres, lying on the Mississippi, and within a half day's travel of New Orleans, may be had at less than ten dollars an acre, including buildings and valuable machinery.

A third objection which has heretofore been urged was the belief that Louisiana was not suited to the cereals and other provision crops. This arose from the fact that the whole labor of the State under the slave system had been turned toward the raising of sugar and cotton. The emigrant farmer, accustomed to raising grain and stock of all kinds, was not attracted to a country which was unknown as a grain or provision producing country, but, on the contrary, was known as a country which bought all its supplies abroad, and raised nothing but heavy crops, with which the emigrant was totally unacquainted and which he believed he would be unable to produce by his own labor. There were those, however, in Louisiana who had been accustomed for years to raise their own supplies, and who knew that all the small grain crops, as well as many other profitable crops, could be grown with more ease and certainty here than in the Western States, and that pork, beef and mutton, of the finest quality, could be produced here at less than one-third of what it cost to produce it in the West. When, therefore, the Mississippi river was fully occupied by the Federal army during the war, and all chance to import supplies was cut off to those living in the interior of Louisiana, the people were compelled to give up the culture of cotton and sugar, and devote themselves to the production of food with which to support their families and keep up their armies. And then, to the astonishment of nearly every one, it was found that no soil on earth could surpass the rich lands of Louisiana in the production of grain and food crops of all kinds.

In the report of Judge J. B. Robertson, on the resources of Louisiana, made to the Legislature in 1867, and fully endorsed by that body for its accuracy, we find the following:

"Wheat has been raised in north Louisiana, in the pine hills, by hundreds of persons, for thirty years or more, and with a good yield for the character of the land and the system of culture, quite averaging the yield in the Northwestern States. During the war, the scarcity of flour greatly stimulated the cultivation of wheat, and many of the rich cotton lands of the Red river valley were devoted to wheat, and the planters had just begun to understand and extend its culture. Though in many cases defective seed was used, yet I have seen sixty bushels raised to the acre." * * "Wherever the United States cavalry encamped in Louisiana during the war, wheat, rye, oats and barley sprouted from the seed scattered where they fed their horses, and, when undisturbed, headed finely and ripened well; the extraordinary size and weight of the wheat and barley heads showing that the soil was peculiarly adapted to their growth. A gentleman residing in the swamps of Assumption, assures me that he has raised wheat and rye there for twenty-two years, and that he has never had a failure; both grains frequently made forty bushels to the acre."

Other instances are cited in this report, to show that wheat has been raised in Louisiana time and again ever since the earliest settlement of the country, under all sorts of circumstances, and in every variety of soil, and with a success and certainty which show that we have only to direct our attention to grain-raising, to make Louisiana the greatest grain country in the world, and the Egypt of America. The mouths of the Nile and the mouths of the Mississippi are on the same parallel of latitude, and Cairo, in Egypt, and New Orleans are on the same line; and, while the valley of the Nile is limited to a narrow strip of fertile land, hemmed in by the sands of the desert, the valley of the Mississippi, in lower Louisiana, is over a hundred miles in width, and is everywhere bordered by rich uplands and fertile prairies. All the plants and fruits of Egypt, including the tall and graceful date-palm of the desert, flourish with equal vigor and maturity in Louisiana.

Already numbers of substantial farmers from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio are selling out their farms and moving into the richer lands and better climate of Louisiana. Indeed, some entire portions of the State are rapidly passing into the hands of Northwestern farmers, who design raising stock and grain. Just at this time there is a considerable excitement upon this subject. New Orleans and the country around are filled with Northern and Western men anxious to buy Louisiana estates. Mr. _____, one of the largest and most intelligent farmers in central Illinois, has just passed through New Orleans on his way home, after a careful exam-

ination of the Attakapas and Têche country. Said he, "I have heretofore thought that central Illinois was the finest farming country in the world. I own a large farm there, with improvements equal to any in the country. I cultivated about two thousand acres in small grain this year besides other crops, but since I have seen the Têche and Attakapas country I do not see how any man can live in Illinois. I find that I could raise everything in Louisiana that can be raised in Illinois, and that I can raise a hundred things here which cannot be raised in Illinois. I find the lands easier worked in Louisiana, infinitely richer, and yielding far more; and with the fairest climate on earth and no trouble to get to market. I shall return to Illinois, sell out, and persuade my neighbors to do the same, and return to Louisiana to spend the remainder of my days."

This gentleman is well known, and he has given orders to a real estate agency here to buy up large bodies of land for himself and his friends. This is an actual and now every day occurrence. The abolition of slavery, the failure and utter breaking up of the cotton culture, have thrown nearly all of the large plantations into the market at a nominal price; and the shrewd, practical farmers of the Northwest having heard from their soldiers, who invaded Louisiana during the rebellion, of the rich soil, the mild and healthful climate, and the innumerable productions of Louisiana, are coming by scores to this State, having sold out their impoverished lands in the Northwest, and having bought lands of inexhaustible fertility here at a low price. Louisiana can now compare, with every advantage in her favor, with the West and Northwest in the cheapness and fertility of her lands, while the Northwest connot at all compare with Louisiana in climate, in mild and equable seasons, in yield to the acre, in variety and value of products, and its proximity to market and facilities for shipment; for the twenty thousand miles of navigation in Louisiana make it the best watered region on the globe, and independent of her numerous railroads, give her advantages in cheap transportation at all seasons over any region in Europe or America; and it is, to-day, the most inviting field on earth to the emigrant. Louisiana has a record as old as her history of her tolerance and kindness towards emigrants, and the large proportion of foreigners in her population shows that even with all the disadvantages which have heretofore beset her, and now happily removed, her genial climate, fruitful soil, and generous laws and people were not unappreciated. All that could tempt the emigrant to the West and Northwest can be found to greater advantage here, and already the tide is turning in this direction.

Let any one watch the daily quotations of the New York market and let him note the difference between the prices of Northern and Southern flour, and he will at once perceive the immense superiority of Southern flour.

The report of Judge Robertson to the Legislature of 1867, before referred to, says:

"The daily quotations show that Southern flour, raised in Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia, brings from three to five dollars more per barrel than the best New York Genesee flour; that of Louisiana and Texas is far superior to the former even, owing to the superior dryness, and the fact that it contains more gluten, and does not ferment so easily. Southern flour makes better dough and maccaroni than Northern or Western flour; it is better adapted for transportation over the sea, and keeps better in the tropics. It is therefore the flour that is sought after for Brazil, Central America, Mexico, and the West India markets, which are at our doors. A barrel of strictly Southern flour will make twenty pounds more bread than Illinois flour, because, being so much dryer, it takes more water in making up. In addition to this vast superiority of our grain, we have other advantages over the Western States in grain growing. Our climate advances the crop so rapidly that we can cut out our wheat six weeks before a scythe is put into the fields of Illinois; and being so near the gulf, we avoid the delays in shipping and the long transportation, the cost of which consumes nearly one-half of the product of the West. These advantages, the superior quality of the flour, the earlier harvest, and the cheap and easy shipment, enable us absolutely to forestall the West in the foreign demand, which is now about 40,000,000 of bushels annually, and is rapidly increasing, and also in the Atlantic seaboard trade. Massachusetts, it is calculated, raises not more than one month's supply of flour for her large population. New York not six months' supply for her population, and the other Atlantic States in like proportion. This vast deficit is now supplied by the Western States, and the trade has enriched the West, and has built railroads in every direction to carry toward the East the gold-producing grain. We can, if we choose, have a monopoly of this immense trade, and the time may not be far distant when, in the dispensation of Providence, the West, *which contributed so largely to the uprooting of our servile system and the destruction of our property, will find that she has forced us into a rivalry against which she cannot compete, and that she will have to draw not only her supplies of cotton, sugar and rice, but even her breadstuffs from the South.*"

Let us see what Northern men say in regard to the Northwest and West. In the monthly report to the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture established by the United States at Washington, for the month of October, 1867, the Commissioner says: "In a tour to the Northwest, undertaken for the purpose of increasing and improving facilities for the collection of agricultural statistics, and for conference with professional or other intelligent agriculturists relative to department co-operation in aid of the interests and supply of the wants of that great section, the editor of this report was struck particularly with the ruinous tendency of the present system of wheat culture. Is proof of impoverishment needed? One witness only is wanted—the soil itself. First, thirty bushels per acre is the boast of the farmer; then the yield drops to twenty-five, to twenty, to fifteen, and finally to ten and eight. Minnesota claimed twenty-two bushels average a few years ago (some of her enthusiastic friends made it twenty-seven), but she will scarcely average this year twelve, and will never again make twenty-two under the present system of farming. To be sure, there are excuses. The *seasons do not suit, as formerly; blight or rust comes, or the fly invades—but all these things are evidences of exhaustion.*" And in the same report he says: "In the Northwest wheat culture is a parody upon the cotton culture of years past. It is running one product into excess, and ignoring all others. Northwestern cultivators are scarcely farmers, they are wheat-growers. *Cattle are high in price, horses are very high, milk is scarce, and butter sometimes unknown; while straw stacks are burning, and wheat at the mercy of speculators and the railroads, and bringing prices only under the curse of God upon foreign wheat fields, and when foreign nations are in danger of famine; and even then, but a moiety comes from this country.*" And he might have added, that the cost of transportation to the Eastern or New York markets was ruinous to the farmer, as it now costs two bushels and a half of wheat to get one to market from the Northwest—that is, the Minnesota, or even the Illinois farmer, when he sends three and a half bushels of wheat to market, gets back only the proceeds of one, the other two and a half bushels having been consumed in transportation. In Louisiana the transportation may be altogether by water, and being, at all events, so close to the Gulf, it costs but little to get it to market, and the farmer will, out of three bushels shipped, realize an average of not less than the proceeds of two and a half bushels, thus having an enormous advantage over the farmer of the Northwest. Should the graingrower of the Northwest raise thirty bushels to the acre, while the Louisiana farmer raised but ten, yet the difference in the cost of transportation would put as much money into the pocket of the one

as the other. But such is not the case, as the Louisiana lands are richer and yield more to the acre of every species of grain, and the climate brings the crop to maturity two months earlier than in the Northwest. Mr. Henry C. Carey, LL.D., of Philadelphia, the greatest political economist of America, whose "Principles of Social Science" and other works have been translated and circulated extensively in Europe, in a series of able letters addressed lately to the Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, referring in his tenth letter specially to Louisiana, says:

"At the South, nature has provided for removal of all existing difficulties, having placed the farmer in such a position that not only is he nearer to the great markets for his products in their original forms, but that he may convert his wheat and his sweet potatoes into cotton, into pork, oranges or any other of the numerous fruits above referred to, for all of which he finds an outlet in the various markets of the world. Seeing these things, and seeing, further, that its whole upland country presents one of the most magnificent climates of the world, can it be doubted that the day is at hand *when emigration to the South and Southwest must take the place now occupied by emigration to the West, and when power is to pass from the poor soils of the Northeast to those richer ones which now offer themselves in such vast abundance in the centre, the South, and the Southwest?* As I think, it cannot."

And again, in the same letter, after having referred to the capacity of Louisiana not only to produce sugar, cotton and rice, but bread-stuffs for the North and Northwest, he says:

"2d. Is it, however, for breadstuffs alone that the North is likely, with its present exhaustive cultivation, to be compelled to look to the South? It is not; the sweet potato, which can be grown on 'every acre in Louisiana,' and of which the yield, even at present, 'averages two hundred bushels to the acre,' has, during the war, been fully tested in feeding hogs; and, quantity and quality of the pork considered, been found to be *pound for pound*, fully equal to Indian corn, of which the average yield of the States north and west of the Ohio is less than a third as much. With careful cultivation it has been known to yield more than six hundred bushels, or six times as much as can, with equal care and close to Eastern markets, be obtained of the great staple of the North, thereby enabling those who are in the future to cultivate those rich Southern lands wholly to supersede the Northwest in the work of supplying animal as well as vegetable food to the people of the tropics and of Europe.

"Sixty acres to the hand, it is said, may be cultivated in grain. Combining with this the raising of cotton, the effect of diversification of agricultural pursuits is thus exhibited:

"Hops may be seen 'growing thrifitly and bearing abundantly.' The State is 'prolific in native dye plants.' In its forests abounds 'nearly every variety of tree known in the United States.' For cattle raising it is perhaps the finest country of the world. Turn, therefore, in which direction we may, we find that nature has provided for that diversification of demand for human service for which we look in vain amid the fields of Northern States. Seeking for it in these latter, we find ourselves compelled to look below the surface, and there alone; yet there it is that Massachusetts, anxious to protect her pin and pipe makers, insists that it shall not be sought.

"The war has already made great changes, yet are they, as it would seem, but preliminary to greater in the future."

The Honorable Judge Kelley, representing the city of Philadelphia in the Congress of the United States, and one of the very ablest members of the present Congress, a gentlemen of broad national views and far reaching comprehension, having examined in person the States lately in rebellion, has recently made a tour into the Northwest, and while there was invited to make several speeches. Of these speeches "The Iron Age," of New York says:

"Judge Kelley went with a voice of warning to the West, telling the people that henceforth, instead of finding a market in the South for their grain, and beef, and other food, that section will in future not only supply its own wants, but will be a competitor with the West for supplying other markets—a competitor, too, having advantages over the West which will eventually secure its triumph."

In his speech at Springfield, Illinois, September 20, 1867, Judge Kelley said:

"The South will not stop raising cotton, but will grow with it all manner of provisions, corn, hay, beef and pork. She will raise more cotton than ever. Every man will put part of his estate in cotton, and part in wheat, rye, barley, corn and sweet potatoes, and they will raise their own pork. Gentlemen of Illinois, allow me to say that they can give you five and beat you at raising pork. Do you believe it? I don't suppose one of you believes it, but it is nevertheless true that they can grow grain, with the exception of corn, successfully. They raise, for hogs, barley, sweet potatoes, peaches, &c. Does it not seem sacrilegious to raise peaches as food for hogs? yet they are so prolific and grow so luxuriantly that wherever a stone is thrown and covered with soil there a tree will

spring up that will need no grafting nor care. So that the peach is a good and cheap crop to feed to swine. They can raise six hundred bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre; two hundred bushels is the average crop under artless slave culture, leaving the best lands for cotton. The experiment was tried during the war of dividing two litters of pigs of the same age, pound for pound—one litter to be fed on Northern corn and the other on sweet potatoes. On arriving at maturity the corn fed hogs had three per cent. advantage on the hoof over the potato fed; but when they came to be barreled, so much greater was the dripping by the heating effect of the corn that the sweet potato fed had the advantage. Where they mingle barley, of which they can get sixty bushels to the acre, they make better muscle and fat both." In this he referred directly to Louisiana by name.

Again, at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 24th of September, 1867, after stating that he had just visited seven of the Southern States, he said:

"In support of these views I have with me, but I am not going to detain you with extracts from it, an address made at the close of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial fair in New Orleans, by William M. Burwell, of Virginia, in which the Southern people are urged, as they are by Mr. Robertson, to divide their lands, to remember that the South has three seasons; that wheat matures in the spring; that corn matures at midsummer; and that cotton is a fall crop—and advised them to take advantage of all the seasons. Those gentlemen agree, as do a score of writers whose articles I have here, in urging the people to put not more than one-tenth of their land in cotton, and the remainder in grass and diversified crops of food. They tell them that the South abounds in seaports; that the grain of every part of the South can be got to market in bulk in vessels in which a bushel of wheat may be carried twenty-three thousand miles—from San Francisco to New York—cheaper than it can be carried from Minnesota or Kansas to New York over railroads. They tell them that theirs is the early season; that they can avenge themselves upon the West and North, by preoccupying the markets. These are not pleasant tidings to bring to a people prosperous as are those of the West, and so identified with their present pursuits that they will yield them reluctantly."

In commenting on and indorsing this speech, an Iowa paper, the Burlington Hawkeye (a journal which faithfully and ably advocates the interests of American industry), in a late issue thus speaks on this matter:

"In Judge Kelley's speech at St. Louis, and a more recent one at

Springfield, Illinois, he directed public attention to the important fact that a great and almost universal change of pursuits is taking place in the South, and that this change will necessitate as vital a change in the Northwest. Formerly, as he tells us, and as we all know, the whole cotton producing region received almost the whole of its food for man and beast from this region. We supplied it with pork, horses, mules, wheat, corn, oats, hay; and in fact all that the South lived on except fresh vegetables, was produced here. The South devoted itself to producing cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco; whatever else it wanted it brought from the Northwest and East, and from Europe. All this is to be changed. While the South will hereafter raise a certain quantity of cotton, etc., it will also grow all the food it needs, and much to spare. It can do this with ease. Its soil is more fertile and its climate more genial than ours. Wheat, rye, corn, grow there to perfection. The yield is more abundant per acre, and the cost of getting it to an Eastern market or to Europe is less than it is with us. They also anticipate us with their harvest, and can put their surplus into the market sooner than we can. The result of these facts is that the Northwest not only loses its former nearest and most profitable market, but will have a new competitor in those which are left, and that competitor will have numerous advantages which we have not."

And the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Forney's paper, says:

"The social and industrial revolutions consequent on the great war of the rebellion are in no wise inferior to the political one. The South, driven to a knowledge of her true interest and fecund wealth by temporary misfortune, becomes a great corn and wheat growing section. A few years since she was a buyer from the Northwest. Now she not only produces sufficient for her own consumption, but enters the market as a competitor—and a most formidable one—with her old suppliers. With water transportation against rail, and a crop that ripens two or three weeks before the Western sickles are sharpened, the South for the future commands the grain market of the New World."

These extracts are sufficient to show that the leading men and journals in the North and West begin to appreciate the wonderful advantages of the South over the North and West in grain and provision raising. All the chief lands of the Northwest now open to immigrants are more than a thousand miles from the seaboard markets, are nearly all devoid of sufficient timber, and the ground is frozen for five months of the year. So great is the severity of the cold there that the rivers and canals are frozen up nearly the whole winter and navigation stops, and the railroads are not unfrequently

compelled to suspend operations on account of the heavy snows and winter storms. The growing season in the Northwest and Western States is only six months, and but a single crop can be raised on the same ground in the year. Cattle and stock of all kinds must be provided with winter food and housed for months at an enormous tax to the farmer, while the extreme cold imposes the necessity of constant fires and the most expensive woolen clothing and heavy fabrics for the inhabitants. In Louisiana the lands are near the great markets of the world, and are well timbered with the finest forests on the continent, for even with four millions of acres of prairie lands, these prairies are traversed by streams at short intervals, and along their margins there is always an abundance of pine timber. Here the lakes and rivers are never frozen, and steamers and sailing vessels and railroads are never interrupted by cold. Ice is seldom seen, and frost rarely occurs. The growing season lasts the whole year; one crop is taken off and another is put in. Three valuable and abundant food and forage crops, each different, have been all raised on the same ground, one after the other, in a year, such as millet, then sweet potatoes—the potatoes for food and the vines for ~~hay~~—and then turnips or carrots, each yielding enormously and giving a rotation which benefits the land. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and goats can thrive on the winter grasses if necessary, and only seek shelter from the rains. And as the cold here is only bracing, not chilling, there is seldom need for heavy clothing, and many sit without fires during the whole winter, and without discomfort. Hence farming, gardening, and all outdoor work are carried on without cessation. And as for health, away from the cities, no State can compare with Louisiana.

As the West has grown rich by raising pork for market, the people of Louisiana are now directing their attention to it. Judge J. B. Robertson, in his essays on raising swine, says:

"In many parts of the North they dare not allow their sows to breed twice in the year for fear of the cold, while with us the sow breeds at any season of the year, and always twice, without the necessity of housing the pigs from the cold. This difference, and the losses from cold and overlying among the pigs in the North, and the well known fact that it takes more food to keep up fat in a cold climate, make at once a difference of nearly two to one in our favor in the increase. The tendency of all warm climates is to fully develop all animals, man included, earlier than in colder climates, and hence hogs arrive at maturity far earlier here than at the North. There is in this respect a wide difference in breeds, some arriving at maturity in half the time that others do; but in all breeds our climate produces

maturity, and consequently the power of procreation earlier than at the North.

"I have known young jilts to receive the male at four months old, and bring forth their second litter of pigs within twelve months from their own birth. An astonishing increase is thus produced in a short time. I could cite an instance of a gentleman of veracity, who avers that he once produced three hundred head in one year from a single sow.

"Hogs are liable to very few diseases in Louisiana, for cold with man or beast is the prolific parent of ills, and the mildness of our climate is very favorable in this respect.

"While we can average only fifteen bushels of corn to the acre, we can raise, everywhere in Louisiana an average of two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes. I have measured up six hundred and twenty-one bushels from an acre. With an ordinary plow and team a Louisianian devoting himself exclusively to the cultivation of the sweet potato, as the Western man devotes himself to the culture of corn, can put in and cultivate more acres of the sweet potato than the Westerner can cultivate of corn, with the same plows and teams.

"In breaking up his ground the potato planter can have the same labor saving machine which the corn planter uses. In ridging up he can avail himself of a machine now in use that will prepare ten to twelve acres a day. While the corn needs several workings, potatoes need only two. While the corn planter of the West is limited to some six weeks as his planting season, the potato planter may plant from February to August. And machines have been invented and are in successful use, which perform the operation of digging potatoes far more perfectly and rapidly than any machines can gather corn. If, therefore, the potato planter avail himself of the labor saving machine made for his purpose, he can cultivate and gather with ease more ground than can possibly be cultivated by any one in corn, by any means now available, and the yield will be nearly ten times as much potatoes as corn per hand.

"Again, barley averages in the North and West only a little over twenty bushels per acre, while in Louisiana it will average over fifty bushels to the acre.

"The level lands of Louisiana are better than the prairies of Illinois for the labor saving machines used in the culture of small grain. With these two crops, and no other advantages, we could defy the competition of the Northwest in hog raising. Barley makes muscle and firmness of bone, and is far superior to corn in giving body and frame to the hog, and is everywhere used for this purpose where it is not too dear. Barley is far better than corn for feeding

work stock in summer during the cultivating season, as corn makes fat and is heating, while barley makes muscle and is cooling. Barley comes early in the season, and may be used in raising the pigs, and in preparing the hogs for fattening.

"Experiment has shown that a bushel of sweet potatoes will go quite as far or further in fattening a hog as corn. It is shown that the saccharine matter and starch in the sweet potato produces quite as much fat as the starch and oil of the corn; and while quite as firm, it is far sweeter and more delicious than the fat produced by corn, and does not run like corn fat or lose in weight while curing. In addition to the advantages we have in the sweet potato and barley, there are many others which our climate gives us. Our pastures are always green, and while the Northern hog raiser is feeding from his crib his whole stock of hogs for six months, and housing them from the severity of a winter which leaves no sprig of green grass, our clover pastures are white with blossoms and, with a variety of other grasses, furnish abundant sustenance to our hogs and cattle. At the same time, too, our forests are filled with acorns. This item alone, of saving winter feed, immensely lessens the cost of hog raising here."

North Bend - A LOUISIANA HOME. in St. Mary vicinity
ce of 1861
as it was
in 1861

Louisiana can defy comparison with any other country on the globe in the substantial and luxurious comforts of her homes. We will describe an actual one, of which there are many counterparts in the State. Near the Gulf, on a small stream or bayou, as they are called from the native Indian tongue, is a well built house with broad porches around it. The grounds are well planted with a great variety of flowers, shrubs and evergreen shade and forest trees, bordered with bananas and groves of tall pecans, yielding delicious nuts; near at hand is a garden plot filled with rare flowers blooming the year round in the open air, and now, in the last of December, filling the air with their perfume. In the rear is an extensive vegetable garden from which may be taken, any summer's day, full twenty species of vegetables for the table, and in which now, in mid winter, may be seen cabbages, kohlrabbi, cauliflower, brocoli, lettuce, spinach, cresses, mustard, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, radishes, onions, leeks, eschalots, parsley, green peas, egg plants, salsify, rhubarb, okra, celery, and others. Close at hand is an orange grove on one side, loaded with golden fruit, on the other side is an orchard of peach, apple and pear, plum, fig and quince trees, with here and there pomegranite and persimmons. A vine trellis is loaded with vines of many varieties; here is the mespilus or Japan plum, some in full bloom, others with the fruit half grown, ready to ripen in

February Blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and gooseberries grow in the garden each in its season. Bee hives surround the yard. A dairy well filled with milk, cream, butter and buttermilk. In front of the house, and connected with the bayou, is a fishpond well stocked with fish and surrounded by ozier willow. Extensive poultry yards contain turkeys, peafowls, Guineahens and chickens of all kinds. A dove cote is swarming with pigeons, each pair of which furnish fat squabs ten times a year for the table; any number of geese and ducks may be seen sporting in the bayou. A large cowhouse is stocked with sleek cows, which keep in full flesh on the ever green grass alone. Sheep, goats, hogs, horses, mules, fat calves and bullocks may be seen everywhere in the pastures. Large deep underground cisterns furnish pure drinking water in abundance. The sea breeze moderates the heat of summer and tempers the cold of winter. Bear, deer, cranes, wild geese, brandt, ducks, quails, woodcock, snipe, doves and squirrels abound, while near at hand the Gulf teems with the finest fish, oysters, crabs and shrimps. Good roads and convenient railroad and water transportation furnish quick and certain means of access to market. This is no fancy sketch, and any one may have all these comforts and many more with but little effort in this favored clime. What a difference between this State and the Northwest! Now, while the icy hand of Winter and his snowy mantle forbid all outdoor labor at the North, here the plow is busy preparing the ground for the coming harvests, and the air is only bracing in its temperature.

CORRESPONDENCE.
—————♦♦♦—————

OCTOBER 11, 1867.

To Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration:

Dear Sir—I have about three thousand acres of land, all in one body, about eighteen hundred of which is cleared land; the balance is in timber. This land is situated in a dry, healthy region of the country, sixty miles from New Orleans, with a public road running through its entire length. It has timber enough for all practical purposes, and is also well supplied with the best water in the country. It is regarded by all who know it, to be the best upland tract in the country.

This tract I propose to sell to immigrants (German) in lots from forty (40) to eighty (80) acres, to the amount of the whole tract, if they desire it, each taking a percentage of the timbered land, on the following terms, viz: On a credit of one and two years, without interest, they paying me one hundred pounds of lint cotton, or four hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre, to be a good merchantable article; and if desired, a further time will be given by their paying ten per cent. interest. This land will produce from five hundred to a thousand pounds of seed cotton to the acre, and from ten to thirty bushels of corn to the acre; it will also produce fine tobacco, fine Irish and sweet potatoes, and vegetables of all varieties. There is also a good township school in operation at a convenient distance.

In fixing the price of land, the time given, each laborer can pay for forty acres of land and support himself from the proceeds of the crops raised. *Information will be furnished them at any time as to the best system of planting, cultivating, and gathering cotton crops,* as I have been regularly engaged in cultivating cotton for thirty-five years.

It would be better for the immigrant to be here before or about the first of January, if possible.

All kinds of apples, peaches, plums, pears and grapes can be grown well here.

I want none but good and reliable immigrants, and the reason I say two years which I propose to give them free of interest, I sup-

pose will enable them to fit themselves up, and pay a part or all of the purchase. I fixed the price to be paid in cotton, as our currency is upon an uncertain basis, as the cotton may go up or down in price, and land will go up or down as cotton may be affected by it. If they are industrious, and pay annually, and wish a further time to pay in, they can have five or more years by paying ten per cent. interest.

Of course, they may want me to supply them with rations and farming implements. These articles, you know, I would have to pay cash for, and hence, would expect them to pay me ten per cent. on the cash so paid out for their use.

I have just closed a contract with a mechanic to put up the houses for the immigrants to live in. He will commence work next week.

I would like to get, about the first of January, a man and his wife to attend to the garden and kitchen; also, a woman to do house-work. I want them perfectly reliable, and those that can speak the English language. Please keep a look out for one. I mention this matter to you now, hoping you will take some notice of it. * *

Very respectfully,

A * * * * B * * * .

Here is an opportunity for the many young German married men, who are doing nothing in the city, and wish to have a home they can call their own in future. They can obtain all desired information by calling at the Bureau of Immigration, No. 112 Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon.

Respectfully,

J. C. KATHMAN,
Chief of the Bureau.

No. 135 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, }
October 25, 1867 }

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I have twenty acres of land six miles from this city on the Gentilly road. I wish to get a man and his wife to work said land on half shares. There are four hundred plum and nine pecan trees on it. Is rich land. A good market garden. The person will have to supply himself with a horse and cart and provisions for a year. Can get possession the 1st of December.

(Signed)

D. DISCOURT.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I have one hundred and twenty acres of land on the Jackson Railroad, fifty-eight miles from this city, at Tickfaw Station, Livingston

parish ; forty acres fenced in, twelve of which are under cultivation. The place has a house on it and good outhouses. I am willing to sell for one thousand two hundred dollars cash, or for the whole hundred and twenty acres one thousand eight hundred dollars cash. Fruit, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, etc., can be raised well here. Has one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty healthy bearing peach trees on it. Very good stock growing country.

(Signed)

J. WELLMAN.

AMITE CITY, October 28, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have one thousand acres of woodland, free from overflow, within twenty miles of the Jackson Railroad and seventy miles from New Orleans. I propose to divide said tract into forty acre lots and give to a company of immigrants every alternate block, on condition that each settler clears and puts in cultivation twenty acres and builds a cabin within two years. Or I will sell said tract for two thousand five hundred dollars cash; or, if they want, time at ten per cent. interest for one to three years. There are others adjoining me who would divide and give one-half to actual settlers. No portion of the country or the State can boast of as good health and water. It is in the parish of St. Helena.

(Signed)

B. M. MOORE.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have five hundred and twelve acres of land, four hundred and eighty of which are good prairie, twelve miles from Opelousas. There are two houses, suitable for settlers, and also outhouses, and thirty-two acres two miles from this tract which are woodland. The land is sixteen or seventeen miles west of Washington, St. Landry parish. Steamer runs to Washington twice a week. Good cattle raising country. Principal crops: Cotton, rice, potatoes, and the best tobacco; also, a very good vegetable growing country. One hundred and thirty acres of this land are fenced in. I am willing to sell said land at ten dollars per acre, in one body, with all the improvements included.

(Signed)

D. A. HARRISS.

AMITE CITY, November 9, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have a tract of five hundred and forty acres eighty-one miles from this city on the Jackson Railroad which I will sell for four thousand dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars cash, the rest in

three and four years at eight per cent. interest. The tract is well watered and heavily timbered; a large portion rich bottom land, and all ready for cultivation.

(Signed)

B. M. MOORE.

ABBEVILLE POSTOFFICE, November 8, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have two hundred acres of land, well fenced in. Good well of water. Crops are cotton, corn, rice, etc. I wish to get two large families, not to exceed eight and not less than four working hands, to work on shares.

(Signed)

E. EWING.

BATON ROUGE, November 14, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have ten forty-acre lots which I wish to sell to ten German families; Catholics preferred. The location is healthy—free from yellow fever or cholera. Good clear running water passes through the entire place. The land is high and rolling. There are no dwellings on the land, consequently the immigrants would require to have some money to build themselves houses. Crops are cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, etc. Very good cattle range. I will sell to them on six years' credit. One horse or mule, one cow and calf, six head of hogs, and farming implements all on the same terms.

(Signed)

HENRY GRAHM.

JACKSON, November 8, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have two tracts of land, one nine hundred and thirty acres, and the other eight hundred and thirty acres, about one mile apart, situated on the upper Bayou Sara and Jackson road; the former is ten miles from Bayou Sara, and four miles from Jackson, the latter running to within one and a quarter miles of Jackson. About one thousand acres are cleared, inclosed, and in cultivation, and about six hundred acres uninclosed. These lands I propose to sell to immigrants in any sized lots they wish, from ten acres to the amount of the whole tract, with the exception of the improvements and two hundred acres, on the following terms. The land inclosed and under cultivation I will sell on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, for one hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre, the cotton to be a good merchantable article, and the payments to be made at the end of the second and third years, and none on the first.

The inclosed land I will sell on a credit of one, two, three and four years, without interest, on the same terms as above, requiring no payments for first and second years.

(Signed)

W. C. CONNELL.

BIG CANE, November 16, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I have five hundred acres of land (wood four hundred) I wish to lease for three years. The only rent, to put into cultivation whatever amount of land the immigrant may wish. There are no houses on the land. Plenty of good water. Crops are cotton, tobacco, etc. About one hundred and twenty acres of this land is open, there being on an average one or two trees to the acre. This part I wish to sell at twelve dollars per acre cash, and will sell my dwelling with it, if the purchaser will take the whole tract.

(Signed)

LINN TANNER.

COUTRELL P. O., November 27, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau.

I have five hundred acres of land; four cabins. I wish to raise corn, potatoes, rice, etc. I want from five to ten men to work on shares, say one-half the proceeds. Will furnish everything necessary. Will furnish them money to buy rations, said money to be paid back out of the crop.

(Signed)

PHILIP LANDRY.

ABBEVILLE, November 29, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

This country is nearly all prairie land, cut up with skirts of wood on the bayous and canals. It produces everything that I have ever planted. It is one of the finest gardening countries. The orange, banana, fig, citron, etc., grow well here when there is any care taken of them; peaches, apples, cherries, etc., can also be raised, and have a fine flavor. I am now introducing wheat, rye and oats.

This parish is better adapted to persons with small means than any other in the State. There are large portions of naked prairie lands which can be bought for two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per acre, according to the locality; wood for fuel. Wood can be bought from ten dollars to twelve dollars per cord, or can be bought standing for seventy-five cents to one dollar per cord.

(Signed)

E. EWING.

BASTROP, December 3, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I have tracts of land, which are in irregular bodies, on a small stream in Carroll parish, Louisiana, about twenty miles from the Mississippi river and sixteen miles from the Vicksburg and Monroe railroad. There is steamboat navigation on Boeuf river to within eight miles of my lands. I will sell these lands on the following terms, in forty acre lots, or more if they choose. Whole body at one dollar and twenty-five cents cash per acre; lots of forty acres, or more, of the wild timbered land at one dollar and fifty cents. The deadening land, with some timber, in lots or altogether, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; all on two years credit without interest; after that time, eight per cent. interest.

(Signed)

J. B. MATHEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I wish to get families to settle on my plantation near Pearl river, in St. Tammany parish, on the following terms: Will give each on a contract for two months at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, house rent, rations, fuel, physician's attendance; each family taking five acres to work for themselves; they to work for me five and a half days in the week. If they are willing to stay, I will contract for two years on the same terms. Climate healthy. If they are satisfied after the two years I will lease or sell the same lands.

(Signed)

S. TYLER REED.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, January 3, 1868.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I have one thousand eight hundred acres of land for sale to immigrants. I am willing to sell to them at ten dollars an acre for one thousand two hundred acres, and five dollars an acre for six hundred acres. On the one thousand two hundred acres three thousand dollars cash, the balance in ten years; on the six hundred acres, five hundred cash, if possible, but not so particular. I have houses on my place which they can live in until they build houses for themselves. I am willing to sell to immigrants in any sized lots they may desire on the same terms. Of the one thousand two hundred acres, four hundred are cleared and eight hundred are woodland. Of the six hundred acres there are five hundred cleared and one hundred woodland. Crops: Sweet and Irish potatoes, corn, cotton, and sugar; can raise five hundred pounds of lint cotton to

the acre. Climate is healthy. Numerous springs of good water are on these lands. The place is within seven miles of Bayou Sara, five miles from Port Hudson, four miles from Rey's Landing.

(Signed)

JESSE DAVIS.

INDEPENDENCE, January 6, 1868.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land on the Tangipahoa, right bank, twelve miles from the mouth of the river, all of which is cane land; sawmill on the place; five miles from the Jackson Railroad. Crops: Cotton, corn, sugar, rye, and oats; potatoes and gourdepeas raised well here. No pine on the land, except one hundred trees on the back parts. This is entirely a body of woodland. Large schooners go above and to this place. A good country road to Jackson Railroad. I am willing to sell this land at three dollars and fifty cents per acre. I also have on the opposite bank from the Jackson Railroad cleared land in a state of cultivation. I am willing to take from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per acre for this, cash. Title is good to all these lands. Right will be given immediately.

(Signed)

W. A. CHAMBERS.

SHREVEPORT, January 18, 1868.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

I have five hundred acres of land in DeSoto parish which I have determined to donate to actual immigrants and settlers in fifty acre lots. Part of it is woodland and part is cleared. I will furnish cabins and houses to these persons, which they can move to the lands donated to them.

(Signed)

S. D.

LIVINGSTON PARISH, LA., June 15, 1867.

* * * * *

In answer to your interrogatories:

This region, on account of the health, water, and other advantages, is peculiarly adapted for the residence and well doing of a prosperous and useful population. It contains hammock land sufficient for the support of a manufacturing population, and is perhaps as good a country for cattle, gardens, and small farms as can be found. It is not too poor for cultivation nor so rich as to create the sickness which is always incident to rich ground in the South; and such as to make it impossible to maintain a dense manufacturing population, with their health unimpaired.

The water is of the best and purest description; pure, clear, and totally free from mineral taints—good for drying, bleaching, paper making, or in fact for any purpose where pure water is needed. Wages depend upon the New Orleans prices on account of the superior facilities of procuring houses and the necessities of life; they can be had at from thirty to forty per cent. under New Orleans prices.

There is no acclimating fever known here, and men can work summer and winter. With regard to good schools, churches, etc., these follow knowledge and civilization, but do not precede them, which is the case here.

I conclude with the remark that the best spars, masts, ship, and square timber and turpentine, tar, hard wood timber are abundant, and fruits and gardens of the best sort are in abundance.

HENRY LEACH,

P. O., Ponchatoula.

AMITE, June 17, 1867.

* * * * *

The cultivation of rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, fruits, sweet potatoes, and garden vegetables, all of which generally succeed well and yield good profits. In the mechanical and manufacturing department may be mentioned, as almost certain to do well, cotton factories, paper mills, sawmills, brickyards, wagon and carriage factories, tanneries, shoe factories, etc. Some of each of these have been or are being established. * * * * *

Lands can be bought at from three to fifty dollars per acre. They are of all qualities, from light sandy loam to heavy bottom land, not many of them highly improved. Lands very near the railroad which have not been cleared (and they are plentiful) often produce many times their cost by the sale of the timber upon them.

Abundance of labor can be procured where the laborer is sure of his pay. Unskilled labor receives from fifteen to twenty dollars per month and board; mechanics from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per day, without board. Board is worth from fifteen to twenty dollars per month.

The soil is various; some inferior, some as good as any in the State, except for sugar. The grass in most parts is particularly fine, and immense numbers of cattle and sheep might be raised at very little trouble or expense. For sheep Texas is not superior; in the opinion of the writer not so good.

The water is pure freestone, abundant and of the best quality.

Growth—Red oak, white oak, water oak, pin oak, willow oak, post oak, black jack, pine, black gum, sweet gum, magnolia, beech, hickory, prickly ash, sumac, persimmon, crabapple, holly, dogwood, sassafras, hawthorn, wild plum, laurel of many kinds, etc., to which may be added an infinite variety of shrubs and flowering plants.

The country is wonderfully healthy, and the mortuary records would, doubtless, show as small a proportion of deaths to the population as any other section of country North or South. White men can work out in summer with safety. Strangers are not liable to any acclimating fever; such a thing is unknown.

There are some schools and churches, also manufactories; they appear to be doing well. There is no prejudice against any person on account of birth, race, or color, as I believe any well behaved individual can live here in comfort and security.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BACH.

AMITE CITY, LA., June 14, 1867.

* * * * *

Many, in fact almost all kinds of agricultural products do well if properly attended to—more especially cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar; in the way of horticulture, grapes of various kinds, peaches and strawberries grow exceedingly well.

Manufactories—cotton and woolen, sash and blind, wooden and hollow ware, saw mills—will pay a handsome profit to the capitalist. Sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry, of every description, do well. The price of land varies much, owing to location and improvements. Immediately on the line of the road, from five to fifteen dollars per acre for unimproved lands—improved higher. I think a reasonable quantity of labor could be procured at say fifteen dollars per month by the year, and found, say board. Mechanics from two fifty to five dollars per day, and they find themselves. The cost of living, from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month.

The general character of the soil is light sandy clay, except on the water courses, where it is black and rich. Water in this immediate locality is as fine as in any country. The growth oak, hickory and pine; on the low lands, gum, magnolia, birch, poplar, etc.

The health of the country is as good in this locality as in any country I have ever lived in, and I have been in almost every State in the Union.

A stranger is not liable to special acclimating fevers. White persons can retain health, and work every day in the year, if they will

take reasonable care of themselves. We have two churches—one Catholic, the other Protestant. Three denominations worship in the Protestant church—Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists.

At present we have no good school here. There is a good opening for a large school at this place; if properly kept, would be well patronized by the city of New Orleans. There is a car factory seven miles south of this place turning out an immense sight of work for the road at a remunerative price. As to prejudice against Northern or Western men or foreigners that would interfere with their comfort or prosperity, there would be none; on the contrary, it is the wish of all good citizens that enterprising persons with capital should come and settle in our midst. I have heard many persons speak of it often. Enterprise and capital is what we want to make this the garden spot of Louisiana, or, in fact, of any portion of the United States—being only sixty-eight miles from the city, going north, having good water and healthy climate.

I will take great pleasure in corresponding and giving any information in my power in regard to the purchases of land on the line of the road, more especially in this vicinity, as I have resided at this place (Amite City) for ten years, part of that time being engaged in the locating of public lands on the line of the road, and am at this time agent for the sale of a large quantity of improved and unimproved lands, of which I will at any time give, if requested, the prices and locality. When your book is open in the city, please inform me of the fact and I will send you a list of persons having lands for sale in this neighborhood.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN F. WENTZ,

Notary Public and Land Agent.

AMITE CITY, LA., June 10, 1867.

* * * * *

The agricultural interest may be made profitable from the fact that we are in the lap of New Orleans; and all vegetables, fruits, and grapes grow well in our soil; cotton, corn, and potatoes yield finely, and a considerable portion of our lands will yield abundant crops of rice. As to the mechanical branches, I would say that no place possesses more advantages than this does, and particularly to an enterprising man that is a good cabinet workman. The great abundance of magnolia, gum, and beech timber in sight of this place would furnish timber for a number of years. As to manufacturing, I regard

this as one of the best localities for manufacturing cotton and woolen goods that can be found in the Southern States.

The manufactory of turpentine and rosin can be made to yield at least fifty per cent. As to the price of lands, they vary from five to twenty dollars per acre. As to the quality of the lands, the greater proportion is pine lands, interspersed with creek bottoms of the richest kind of soil. As to the wages of unskilled men, would say about twenty dollars per month, with rations. The cost of living is a great deal owing to the price of provisions in New Orleans, but can be greatly reduced by the cultivation of gardens, etc. You next ask what is the character of the country for health? In answering this question, permit me to tell you that I am from the healthiest portion of Tennessee (near Columbia), and I can safely say that this is the healthiest portion of the Southern States that I have ever seen. Over twelve months since I purchased a bell for our church, and that bell has never yet been tolled on account of a death in this city. As to the acclimating fever of strangers, I will answer that my son has practiced medicine in this place for eight years, and says he has never lost a patient with that fever, and has never had a case that did not yield to treatment in forty-eight hours. You next ask if white men retain their health and work out during summer? I answer they can, if they will be prudent and stay in their houses at night.

We have both male and female schools. We also have Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches in this place. We have several saw mills in operation, and a sash and blind factory will soon be in operation. Having been a Southerner all my life, and having been associated with none but Southern men, I can safely say that at the same time that a true Southerner would yield up the last drop of his blood on the battle field, in defense of the rights, or what he would conceive to be the rights of his section of the country, yet he would nor could not harbor, for one moment, so mean a thing as prejudice against his fellow man, who had laid down the implements of war and taken up the plow or hammer. As an evidence of my sincerity, I make the following proposition:

I, as agent for a company, have in one body seven thousand acres of the richest cane bottom land, free from overflow, lying within twenty miles of this place; and I propose that if a company of laboring men will associate themselves, so as to occupy one-half of the whole tract, allowing each man forty acres, I will divide it into blocks of that size, and give them every alternate block; and when each of them has cleared and put under cultivation twenty acres,

and built a good log or other cabin, I will then give him a title to said land, or I will sell the whole tract for five dollars per acre.

Your friend, etc.,

B. M. MOORE.

TANGIPAHOA, June 20, 1867.

* * * * *

The country from here (Tangipahoa) to the State line, is well adapted to manufactories, being high, well watered; the two creeks, Beaver and Turners, are sufficient in force to carry on a manufactory of ordinary size. These creeks are supplied by springs of pure freestone water; the country through which they flow being as healthy as any in the United States, and being well supplied with the best of timber for making steam, and plenty of white labor, if it was properly developed. It seems to me that nature has intended this portion of the State for the purpose of manufacturing; it seems to possess more natural advantages than any we have ever seen—New England not excepted. Land can be purchased near here from three to ten dollars, owing to the location entirely; most of the land is of the lowest quality, mostly unimproved. We think labor could be obtained for manufacturing easier than for other purposes; I mean of wool or cotton; from our experience it would seem that it was much easier to gain a living by working in a wool or cotton factory than on a farm; young females would prefer this employment to that by which most of them gain a living. This parish and Washington could and would, no doubt, furnish a great many operatives in factories of this kind, were they once introduced. Labor could be obtained of this kind quite low, say from eight to ten dollars per month. Mechanics are scarce and charge high.

There are no mechanics now here; no manufactories, except steam saw mills. It costs but little to live here after having fixed for it, getting a garden and a pair of cows, etc. The soil is light and thin—easy to cultivate; water good, unsurpassed; the growth is, on the hills pitch pine; on the water courses oak, beech, hickory, gum, maple, etc. The health of this country is equal to any on the continent; the people raised and living here will show it to be so by their age, size, etc.; no malaria or malignant fever, or acclimating fever, as in other parts of the State; white men work out on their farms during the summer, and have done so from the first settling of this country. We remember well when there were no slaves in this part of the State worth mentioning. I know of quite a number of men over seventy years old who have been here all their lives, and labored.

Schools are scarce here for the present, though a good feeling exists among the people in regard to education, more than ever was before. Some Christians of all kinds, sufficient that any person may attend church on any Sabbath he wishes.

No prejudices exist here against the laboring class of the North or West, or foreigners, that would mar their peace, or interfere with their business in the country; all are anxious to have the country settled up, and its resources developed, and all join heartily in uniting and welcoming strangers here from any quarter. * * * *

Your obedient servant,

E. ADDISON.

TANGIPAHOA P. O., Union Landing, June 15, 1867.

* * * * *

I reside at Union Landing, eighty-three miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad. The face of the country is undulating, and well washed by creeks of sufficient capacity to afford motive power for manufacturing purposes. On the borders of these creeks the land is good for agriculture, but generally not in sufficient quantities in one body to make it desirable for large farming operations, but peculiarly suitable for small farmers. Between the creeks the land is rolling and covered with the long leaf pine timber, suitable for lumber, or for turpentine manufactories. The soil on the pine lands is thin; the subsoil, a stiff yellow clay, which retains all the manure or fertilizers used to enrich the land, so that gardens can be enriched to produce equal to the best alluvial lands.

Near the railroad, the lands, including pine and creek lands, can be purchased at ten dollars per acre; one or two miles from the railroad, at from three to five dollars per acre; and at a greater distance, at two dollars per acre. These prices will apply to improved as well as unimproved lands.

There are no mechanical or manufacturing establishments in this immediate vicinity, except saw mills and turpentine distilleries. These have apparently been doing well until quite recently; but, owing to the high price and scarcity of labor, and to the fact that both lumber and turpentine have receded in price, they are not, at present, as prosperous as they have been.

Labor is very scarce and unreliable; unskilled white labor will command from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month, and board; a good engineer and sawyer commands from nine to twelve hundred dollars per year; mechanics from two and a-half to four dollars per day, and board.

The cost of living is moderate, the soil being well adapted to gardens, and the railroad affording means of transportation from the city, a man who has sufficient industry to make a garden can support his family at a moderate cost.

This section has many fine springs; wherever they are not convenient, pure, cool well water can be procured by digging from twenty to seventy feet, according to the elevation of the locality.

I think this locality is eminently healthy, and strangers are not subject to any special acclimating fever.

I have ten children, all in fine health; my family is usually sixteen to twenty persons, and I have had but one professional visit by a physician for the last four years. White men can and do work out during the summer, and enjoy uninterrupted good health. We have Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal churches four miles distant. There are no schools in this immediate vicinity; we are compelled to depend at present on private instruction. I can answer that there is no prejudice existing against Northern or Western men, or foreigners, that would interfere with their comfort and prosperity.

Having answered the questions contained in your circular to the best of my ability,

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS KENT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3, 1868.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

The water power on the Colorado is all important for the immigrant to be informed of. The river, with ample water throughout the year, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred yards wide, is precipitated over ten successive dams of marble. The first is as blue as the Egyptian marble, the next three or four dams are of a variegated color, the tenth, which is nine and one-half feet fall, is white enough for statues. The total fall in one mile is over fifty feet. The whole river can be taken out of the dam, and at thirty yards to the second dam gives a fall of twelve to thirteen feet, and this free from inundation at high water.

It is a famous place for fish. The site for the town is very beautiful. Fifty acres of land are laid off into squares and lots, the latter of half an acre, with streets eighty feet wide, and a public square. Some years ago half the lots were sold at auction. The water power will propel as many spindles as are used in any manufactory in the Northern States.

The climate is delightful, being the commencement of the mountain region, giving uncommon health. The natural range is adapted to sheep, cattle, and horses. The counties south and west of the position yield abundantly in cotton; and the people require cotton clothing without sending the raw material North to be brought back in the shape of manufactures. If the factories make a surplus beyond home consumption, there is a good wagon road of two hundred miles to Mexico, where the articles are indispensable. Some twenty miles higher up the Colorado there are extensive foundries of iron in course of construction; and a few miles above the falls there are salt springs found for twenty miles up the valley.

The river below the falls is a succession of rapids for some one hundred miles, but once a steamboat came up to them, and railroads are in contemplation.

The country offers great inducements to immigrants who are mechanics.

The whole country is adapted to the growth of the grape. Two are indigenous, the mustang—a large sour grape—and a small grape, found on the low post oak trees, that is uncommonly sweet. The grape at El Paso makes the most delicious wine in the world. The wheat is superior to any other known. The flour is brought to the New Orleans market a month sooner than the flour of the Ohio valley. The wheat is small and weighs from sixty to sixty-five pounds to the bushel. This flour, made and taken to the tropical regions of America, continues sweet longer than Northern flour and does not so much need kiln-drying. The lands yield on an average from thirty to forty bushels to the acre.

I propose to capitalize the water-power at the falls under the law of limited partnership.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

C. S. TODD.



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